

## FAMOUS DR. LORENZ



PROF. LORENZ AND DR. MUELLER.

Professor Lorenz of Vienna has gained a country-wide attention by his cure of cripples without the use of a knife. He came first to general public attention by his operation on a child of one of the wealthy Armours of Chicago. He received a princely sum for this, and since that time has performed free operations on cripples in the poor children's hospital wards in many cities. He lately visited San Francisco. During one of his operations in a Chicago hospital, Dr. Lorenz was assisted by Dr. H. W. Howard, formerly a practicing physician of Honolulu.

## MANILA REAL ESTATE

Manila, although boasting a population neighboring 300,000 people, does not furnish the requirements for property that would a city of 60,000 people in the States. The reason for this is obvious when consideration is taken of the fact that four-fifths of the people live in a semi-civilized state and require but little accommodation in either the matter of stores to supply their food and wearing apparel or houses for their habitation.

Prior to the advent of Americans here in force, the population was comparatively settled. The foreign contingent was made up of European business men and Spanish military and civil officials. This factor of population changed but little from year to year—they virtually controlled the finances together with the import and export trade, and their business tended in no measure whatever to trafficking in real estate. Lack of growth and advancement of this element conducted to low values in property together with correspondingly low rents.

Among the Filipinos ideas of real estate values were ever vague, especially as to regards city property. The educated and wealthy—the terms are correlative when speaking of the native—aspired to an approach to luxury in their homes and home appointments. The poorer classes of the city were well content in a nipa shack wherever there chanced to be a vacant place to squat. Such conditions as these were not calculated to create any demand for real estate, and so when the Americans came they found the people with their ideas upon the subject practically unformed. Their first business experience with our troops led them to believe that we were all rolling in wealth and that money was no object to us. We paid what was asked for whatever we wanted to buy, and this was such a surprise to the Filipino, who was used to taking what he could get, that he at once made up his mind that he could have gotten more had he asked it, so, acting in line with these ideas, prices were steadily advanced all along the line, and they have not yet ceased advancing.

This condition in business was reflected in property values and rentals as viewed by the Filipino. And with the Filipino we can here include those of Spanish and mixed blood. Attendant circumstances were a little different, however, as they relate to real estate. With the coming first of American officers and their families and later the civilians, a strong demand was created for favorably situated dwelling houses for temporary occupancy only. A competition was at once begun for all suitable houses that were available for rent, with the result that as the supply was limited the charges went up by leaps and bounds. Houses that had rented for fifteen or twenty pesos in Manila when the Americans first entered the city jumped to thirty, then fifty to sixty, to eighty and to one hundred. Some that yield fifty to seventy-five pesos a month (and such were on the palatial order) today command from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars gold per month.

During the first two years of our occupation there was no demand for property to buy, as no one was sure of our tenure here; yet at the same time the large revenues yielded by all

rented property established a fictitious basis of real estate values which has held and is still holding here. Actual sales have been comparatively few so that the real selling value enters but slightly into the proposition of the price as placed by owners. These owners, Spaniard and Filipino alike, have no right conception of the value of their land, but they always appear in mortal fear that they may be asked less than they could get, hence, with every inquiry regarding a piece of property the price will go up a notch without fail. The prices now being asked for residence property in Manila are so absurdly high as to be prohibitive.

The question presents itself: In what manner and when will these matters be adjusted upon a reasonable basis? The solution of the problem and answer to the question is not difficult. Extended accommodation to the tenant element by the building of houses, that may be rented upon a legitimate interest basis and the opening of Manila's suburbs by means of rapid transit facilities. These are the factors that will effect the required change and they are most potent ones in the development of this city; of any city, in fact.

Heretofore we have had represented among us only the tenant, the transient. Today we have the permanent resident, the home builder. But at the present prices of real estate few people can afford to buy and build. Just so soon, however, as means of quick transportation and communication is furnished, residence property to the east and south of Manila will be brought within the reach of all and the great increase in suitable and desirable locations will at once equalize values in the sections at present occupied.

These remarks, while entirely pertinent to the question of residence property, as we class it, apply only in part to values of business property, which may be said to be on a fairly reasonable basis, even at the present time—Manila American.

## YE FIVE STAGES

(Evolution of Ye Ping Pong.)  
Now first behold ye novice play.  
Attired in all his clothes.  
"Best peel," they say; he answers,  
"Nay."  
Ye perspiration flows.  
Till straightway, wanted to ye game.  
Ye comfort to promote  
(With modestie akin to shame)  
He doffs ye hampering coat.  
And next, full captured in ye snare.  
Made drunken in ye zest.  
Upon ye china rack or chair  
He boldly hangs ye vest.  
Soon, frantic in ye rapid tide  
Of triumphs and rebuffs.  
Ye player also casts aside  
Ye collar, tie and cuffs.  
"Stop! Stop!" you cry. Alas, not I;  
Most truthful I of bards.  
He now, all careless who espy,  
Ye braces prompt discards.  
Right gladly here I close my rhyme.  
Ye folks will quite agree  
Tis passing well that by this time  
Ye champion is he!  
—Town Topics.

Fine Job printing at the Bulletin office.

## COURTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The courts established by the United States Government in the Philippines appear to be giving general satisfaction and are surely accomplishing a vast amount of work. They are unquestionably a great improvement upon the former judicial system and methods, although up to the present time the great body of laws defining the rights of the people and fixing the penalties for crime have not been changed. The substantial part of the law is still Spanish; but the laws regulating the procedure or practice of the courts is now purely American. The organization of the courts corresponds as nearly as possible to the judicial system existing in the States. There is, first, the Supreme Court—a body here of great dignity, presided over by a very learned and able judge, Cayetano Arellano, considered by some the greatest of all the Filipinos of the present generation; next below the Supreme Court are the Courts of First Instance, corresponding to our Circuit or District Courts, and below these are the Justices of the Peace and Presidents of the Pueblos or townships.

## American Judges.

The judges of the district courts for the present are Americans; and as there are no juries it is of the utmost importance that they should be men of the highest character, and it is presumed that such they are, especially if His Honor, Judge E. Finley Johnson, who presides over the District in Luzon comprising the Provinces of Benguet, Union, Pangasinan and Zambales, be taken as a type. An able representative of justice and law, of fine physique and great capacity for continuous labor, and endowed with a remarkable degree of penetration and a thoroughly judicious mind, he makes an excellent judge. Although of a benevolent disposition, his reverence for law and justice leads him to a most solemn and effective discharge of the duties of his very responsible office.

He is now on his first round, and during the nine months in which he has exercised his office, he has tried more than 700 cases and pronounced the death sentence on no less than fourteen persons. The population of the district over which he presides numbers about 650,000, and the district contains seventy-five local magistrates, who have tried within the same time no less a number than has the judge, making the whole number of cases heard not less than 1,500. The local magistrates have power to impose fines up to one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. The presidents of the towns have power also to try and punish offenders against the town ordinances. A large percentage of the cases tried before the district courts relates to robbery, frequently of carabao and horses.

## Laymen as Counsel.

Your correspondent visited Judge Johnson's court at Iba, Province of Zambales, and noted the gravity and seriousness of the proceedings. There were no lawyers present except the fiscal, an officer corresponding to our district attorney; but a layman possessed of considerable knowledge of the law was allowed to act as counsel. In the examination of witnesses, the fiscal appeared to propound his question in a very perfunctory and stereotyped manner, while the counsel for the accused had one set of questions for cross-examination which were used on all witnesses with possibly very slight variations. The result was, that the judge himself was generally compelled to examine the witnesses de novo and by direct and persistent and patient questioning elicited from them what they knew, or did not know, of the case. In this term, occupying about three weeks, there have

been tried about 150 criminal cases, and 50 persons have been sentenced, and besides these criminal cases fifteen civil cases have been tried. There is now pending before the court a notable divorce case, the first in the history of the province and one of the first in the Philippines. The woman applying for divorce is perhaps the most accomplished woman in Iba, and the ground upon which she rests her plea is incompatibility and harsh treatment by her husband. Like all such cases it has its two sides. Under Spanish rule divorce was impossible. The church prohibited it, and what the church prescribed in such matters the government enacted.

## The Interpreters.

The interpreter is a very important factor in the courts here. The witnesses testify in Tagalog, Ilocano, Zambal, Pangasinan or any other of the numerous dialects. The interpreter is under the necessity of translating this into English for the court stenographer and into Spanish for the clerk of the court, as the judge keeps a record in English while the official language of the court is Spanish. The judge himself understands the Spanish tongue, and were it unnecessary to keep an English record, this latter language might be dispensed with in his court. It is highly important, however, to bring the English language into use whenever possible.

The organization of the courts under American rule has tended to disillusionize the American visitor greatly with respect to "El Señor, el Gobernador de la Provincia." The province

no longer figures in the imagination as a state or territory, or as a Canadian province, but descends to a level of a country forming a component part of the circuit of the judge. The governor, consequently, has none of the prerogatives pertaining to His Excellency of Arizona; and those visions of high social functions and gubernatorial honors vanish. Underneath the flourished signature of "El Gobernador" we see in plain English "Sheriff of Pangasinan." From governor, magnified into gobernador with a sort of awe by our Spanish-speaking Americans, all the way down to just a plain sheriff who has no place in society, is a fall not to be measured. The governors over whose elections so much has been said and written are sheriffs—only sheriffs, and nothing more. Many of the governors nevertheless are worthy and efficient men. The Governor of Zambales, Potenciano Lasaca, is a young man of excellent manners and interested in the general welfare. He appears to be in thorough accord with the new order of things and thoroughly loyal to the judge in whose court he serves. Indeed, all the officers and attaches of Judge Johnson's court have unbounded respect for this judge, and take pleasure in serving at their respective stations. Should the other judges be maintaining the same high and honorable course as is Judge Johnson, the courts will win and hold a place in popular confidence and esteem worthy the name and prestige of the American bench.—T. G. Stewart in Tropical Truth.

## PROBLEMS FOR THE CHESS ENTHUSIASTS

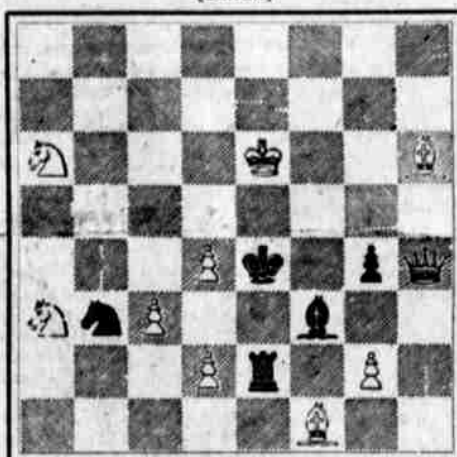
Solution to Problem No. 66, received from F. Weed, O. Mayall, L. Q. R. 6.

## PROBLEM NO. 68.

From the Literary Digest First Problem Tourney.

MOTTO—"DON'T BE AFRAID."

[BLACK]



[WHITE]

WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES.

From Mississippi Tourney.  
The following game was contested in the recent Mississippi tournament between the two leaders.

**FRENCH DEFENCE.**  
White. Black.  
McGrath. Kimbell.  
1 P-K4 1 P-K3  
2 P-Q4 2 P-Q4  
3 Kt-QB3 3 P-P  
4 Kt-P 4 B-K2  
5 B-Q3 5 Kt-KB3  
6 Kt-KB3 6 P-QKt3

This move gives White opportunity to develop rapidly, and at the same time hamper Black's development by a steady pressure which is maintained all through the game.

To prevent Black playing Kt-B2.  
13 KR-K1 12 Q-Kt2  
14 Q-Kt3 13 KR-B1  
15 P-B4 14 Kt-B2

Still further restricting the moves of Black knight, and menacing a Q-P advance if Black defer castling.  
16 Kt-K5 15 Castles  
The initial move of a king's side attack. Black cannot afford to exchange B for Kt.

17 Q-KB3 16 KR-Q1  
18 R-K3 17 Kt-K1  
19 B-Kt5! 18 P-Kt3  
20 PxB 20 P-B3  
21 PxP 21 K-B2  
22 QR-Q1 22 P-K4  
23 R(K3)-Q3 23 Q-B4  
24 P-KKt4 24 P-QB4

Black has defended a difficult game with care and patience up to this point, but here the defence breaks down and White forces the game. After the doubling of rooks on queen's file, with White's 24 P-KKt4, White seems to have a win in every variation.

25 RxB!! 25 Resigns.  
Teacher—Now, then, Tammy, can you tell me the distance between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia?  
Tommy—Oh, Pittsburgh's at de top an' de Philles is near de bottom. Pittsburgh's got de pennant clinched for sure. —Philadelphia Press.

"Is there any local color in that new piece?"  
"I should say so. They have a very natural representation of the amudges made by soft coal." —Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"What does Freddy like to play?" asked the caller. "Freddy," replied papa, "likes to play whatever games his mother and I decide are too rough for him." —Detroit Free Press.

Magistrate—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?  
Witness—Yes, your worship; their voices were unusually high, and their language extremely low. —Glasgow

"For Lee's" cards at Bulletin office.

## NEW "MESSIAH" COMING



REV. J. H. SMYTH PIGGOTT

Cut to the quick by the irreverence and lack of sympathy displayed by the British to his claims to be the "Son of God," Rev. J. H. Smyth Piggott, self-termed the "New Messiah," who has created a great disturbance in London, contemplates lifting his tent and flying to American shores. The "New Messiah" thinks that in the United States his claims will at least be received without physical opposition.

## READY WIT AS USED BY MEN OF EMINENCE

As a specimen of ready wit it would be difficult to beat the retort of Chas. Burleigh, the great opponent of the slave trade, says the Baltimore Sun.

He was in the middle of one of his eloquent denunciations of slavery when a well-aimed and rotten egg struck him full in the face.

"This," he said, calmly, as he produced his handkerchief and wiped his face, "is a striking evidence of what I have always maintained, that proslavery arguments are unsound."

The late John Bright was frequently happy in repartee. Once, in the course of a speech which was punctuated by interruptions, he was saying: "Personally I do not feel disposed to wage war against these Philistines," when an unruly member of his audience shouted, "Hee-haw!" "If, however," Mr. Bright continued without pause, "my friend at the back of the hall will lend me one of his jaws I shall be encouraged to reconsider my attitude, in view of the historic success of Samson when provided with a similar weapon."

A good example of the witty answer that turns away wrath was furnished by the Abbe de Voisenon, who had been unfortunate enough to offend the great Conde and to lose his favor. When the Abbe went to court to make his peace with the offended prince the latter rudely turned his back on him.

"Thank heaven, sir," the Abbe exclaimed, "I have been misinformed; your highness does not treat me as if I were an enemy."

"Why do you say that?" the Prince demanded.

"Because, sir," answered the Abbe, "your highness never turns your back on an enemy."

The great Duke of Wellington answered a similar insult with equal, if more crushing, cleverness. When the French king introduced one of his field marshals to Wellington, the field marshal turned his back on his former enemy and conqueror. Louis Philippe was naturally indignant, and apologized to the duke for such rude behavior.

"Pray forgive him, sir," the iron duke said, quietly; "I am afraid it was I who taught him to do that in the peninsula."

M. Grevy, when French President, once extricated himself from a predicament with wonderful presence of mind. He was being conducted round the salon by an eminent artist when he saw a painting which displeased him.

"What a daub!" he exclaimed, "whose is it?"

"That picture, M. le President," said his eicerone, "is my own work."

"Ah!" said the President, without any sign of embarrassment at his awkward mistake, "in our country, when we particularly wish to purchase a thing, we always begin by running it down," and, true to his part, he purchased the offending painting there and then.

The late Sir Frank Lockwood had few superiors in the art of repartee. The genial lawyer was a tall man, and for some reason, not altogether transparent, an unruly member of his audience once called out to him in the middle of his speech: "Go it, telescope!"

"My friend is mistaken in applying that term to me," Sir Frank quietly said; "he sought to claim it for himself; for, though he cannot draw me out, I think I can both see through him and shut him up."

On another occasion one of his political opponents rudely called out in the middle of a speech: "All lawyers are rogues."

"I am glad," Sir Frank politely rejoined, "to greet this gentleman as a member of my profession, but he need not proclaim our shortcomings to the world."

Equally prompt and happy was the retort of a youthful looking member of Parliament who was advised by a bibulous member of one of his audiences to "go home to his mother."

"I think," the young candidate said, "my friend might follow his own advice with advantage, for he does not seem to have outgrown his affection for the bottle."

## HORSE WEARS A MUSTACHE

Chicago has a horse with a mustache. A week or so ago, Myra H., out of Queen Myra, bl Black Giant, appeared in the city, and wondering citizens stopped to gaze as she high-stepped down the boulevard.

Bearded Myra, the veterinary surgeons agree, is a phenomenon. On her upper lip is a long black mustache, not a spare thing made up of a few scattered hairs but one of heavy, luxuriant growth. When left alone it droops gracefully over her mouth and gets in her way when she eats.

Myra is the property of F. A. King, of Clinton, Ill. She is coal black all over, with the exception of a single white star on her forehead, a strong, straight limbed, beautifully formed animal, and altogether a splendid specimen of horsemanship.

Mr. King brought her from Clinton to have two prominent Chicago veterinary surgeons examine the growth on her upper lip, and, if possible, explain its presence there. From here he will take her to San Francisco, where he will remain for the winter.

"Myra was my mother's pet. Mother died recently; I would not part with Myra for a fortune," Mr. King says. "Museum managers have fairly haunted my footsteps, all anxious to buy or to see her."

"Many surprisingly large offers have been made me, but I would accept none of them. As long as I have money enough to keep her well fed, well housed and well cared for, Myra and I shall not be parted."

The Chicago veterinary surgeons who have seen the mare are at a loss to account for her mustache. The only theory they have advanced that Mr. King says is at all reasonable is one of "prenatal influences."

"I am inclined to believe there is something in it," says her owner. "The doctors argue that when Myra's mother was in foal some man with a heavy black mustache frightened her. This, they say, had its effect on the unborn colt."

"It's a fact that the hostler who took care of Queen Myra, the mother of my mare, did have a heavy black mustache, but I doubt very much if he ever purposely did anything to frighten her."

"As far as we know he always seemed extraordinarily fond of Queen Myra. Still, we can't know, of course, how he treated her when we weren't about to watch him."

So much for the cause. The fact is indisputable. The mustache on Myra's upper lip is as tangible as her tail and as much in evidence. It is six inches

## SHE WILL WED AN EARL



Besides departing from all aristocratic precedents by going upon the stage, the Earl of Roslyn, who is in New York, has shown himself to be unlike his fellow British noblemen by becoming engaged to an American girl without a fortune. She is Miss Batrice Simpson and belongs to the theatrical profession. The happy pair will marry around Christmas time.